

which was not always the case with its predecessor. In fact, the author has succeeded admirably in producing a simple, readable, and well-constructed history of Spain, with the picturesque incidents and dramatic aspects thrown into strong relief. That Spain, of all countries, abounds in such incidents and aspects need hardly be said. Mr. Bonner feels the fascination of his subject, and imparts to the reader his interest in the splendor, the romance, and the tragedy of the Spain of the Moors, of the Duke of Alva, and of Columbus. (Harper & Brothers, New York.)

The Hulsean Lectures of the late Professor Hort, *The Way, the Truth, the Life*, may be taken as an essay towards not so exactly a philosophy of religion as a philosophy of the Christian religion. It is not our fortune often to read a work which is at once so clear and simple in its form and so profound in its fundamental ideas. Dr. Hort, overburdened with his work on the New Testament Revision Committee, together with his university duties, did not find opportunity in his lifetime to prepare these lectures for publication. They are extremely condensed in style, and are followed by an appendix of notes and illustrations that Dr. Hort had prepared to use in the lectures. The fundamental idea of the lectures may be stated as the identification of the ideal with the personal as a religious motive—as, in fact, the only permanent and efficient religious motive. The pages of this little book contain enough thought-material for a dozen more such courses of lectures. (Macmillan & Co., New York.)

We desire to call attention in a few words to *School Management: A Practical Treatise for Teachers, and All Other Persons Interested in the Right Training of the Young*, by Emerson E. White, A.M., LL.D. (American Book Company, New York.) More than half of the book is concerned with the matter of moral instruction, and this is the principle from which it is developed: "Character is not only the source of conduct, but it is also the resultant of moral activity, and hence character is trained only by the appropriate activity of the moral powers." The italics are the author's, and the soundness of his position and clearness of his statement seem to us to be admirable. The material for moral lessons could have been omitted without impairing the value or usefulness of the work. There is too little to be of use, and the extracts properly belong to a separate volume by themselves.

We are glad to announce the appearance of a new, convenient, and cheap edition of the well-known theological work, *Symbolism: An Exposition of the Doctrinal Differences Between Catholics and Protestants, as Evidenced by Their Symbolical Writings*. By John Adam Moehler, D.D. Translated from the German by James Burton Robertson. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.) This book was intended as an eirenicon, and we believe that it has never received any authoritative sanction from the Roman Church; nevertheless, it has probably made more converts to the Roman obedience than any other book that could be named. It minimizes the dogmatic differences between Romanism and Protestantism to an extent which the Roman theologians would hesitate to allow, but there has not been any official disavowal of the positions of Moehler.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore C. Williams, Pastor of All Souls' Church in this city, is not a radical Unitarian, as any one can see from his recently published volume of sermons, *Character-Building: Sermons and Poems*. There are a vigor and poetical grace in their diction which are pleasing to reader as they were to hearer. The theme of the preaching is decidedly ethical, and for the most part directed to the individual and personal life. While they are constructive, the sermons abound with fresh and fruitful interpretations which are suggestive of new lines of thought. (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.)

### Literary Notes

—Mrs. Sara Jeannette Duncan Cotes's new book is entitled "A Daughter of To-Day."

—It is estimated that in England 5,071,000 copies of books are published in a year, which are sold at an average of three shillings a copy.

—On account of extreme nervous sensibility, his medical advisers have prohibited Mr. William Watson from engaging in literary work of any kind.

—The venerable M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire is hard at work on his "Life of Victor Cousin," which he hopes to complete before he dies. M. Saint-Hilaire, who was Cousin's favorite disciple, sits in that philosopher's big armchair while he writes.

—Professor Charles Sprague Smith, one of the most thoroughly

equipped and attractive lecturers on literary and art topics in the country, is to give a series of five illustrated lectures on "The Golden Age of Spain" at the Berkeley Lyceum Theater, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, in this city, on successive Mondays, at 3 P.M., beginning March 5.

—Dr. Murray's labors on the Philological Society's new dictionary are partly rewarded by letters which he has received from George Eliot, Tennyson, Lowell, and others replying to his questions as to the use of certain words in their works. But when he wrote to Browning, the poet answered: "Don't know what I meant; ask the Browning Society."

—Mr. Charles Dexter Allen, of Hartford, is preparing a work on the subject of American Book-Plates, in which he proposes to present all the facts, so far as he can collect them, in relation to book-plates of this country up to the year 1830. The work is to bear the imprint of Macmillan & Co., and will undoubtedly awaken a good deal of interest among book-collectors.

—"Book-lorists" will welcome the new English quarterly "Biographica," which will contain articles contributed by writers of authority on points requiring special treatment without being of enough importance to be made the subject of separate volumes. The first number of the review will contain a paper by M. Octave Uzanne on "Le Bibliophile Moderne"—for articles in both French and English will be presented.

—We have the authority of Madame Blanc for the statement that Mr. Bret Harte is of all contemporary American authors the most popular in France, and that Mr. Howells is not regarded with Gallic favor. Octave Feuillet, then, must have been an exception to his countrymen, for during the last months of his life he kept a copy of "The Lady of the Aroostook" constantly by his side, saying that it brought him relief and pleasure.

—The greatest libraries of Europe are the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris, with two million books and two hundred thousand manuscripts; the Library of the British Museum and the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg, with about a million and a half each; the Royal Libraries at Munich and Berlin, with eight to nine hundred thousand apiece; while each of the great libraries at Copenhagen, Dresden, and Göttingen contains five hundred thousand volumes.

—Mr. Henry Harris, the American authority on Columbus, has translated and introduced to English readers the famous Codex in the archives of the French Foreign Office, which, with a facsimile, appears in folio under the title "Christopher Columbus: His Own Book of Privileges, 1502." Mr. Harris's introduction is also printed separately. It contains a curious chapter on Napoleon's notion of concentrating the archives of all Europe in Paris.

—It appears that "Gabriel Setoun's" real name is Thomas Hepburn. He is a native of West Wemyss, Fifeshire, the village which he has reproduced as "Barnraig." Mr. Hepburn is about thirty years old, and has been employed in Edinburgh as a Board School master. Like "Gabriel Setoun" and the late James Runciman, Mr. Zangwill was also once a teacher in the Board Schools. The London success of "Six Persons" shows that Mr. Zangwill is a playwright as well as a novelist.

—Mr. Johnson Brigham, late United States Consul at Aachen, Germany, has started a new magazine, called the "Midland Monthly" and issued at Des Moines, Iowa, which State apparently dominates matters in the magazine's make-up, as all the contributions so far seem to be by Iowans. Among them are "Octave Thanet" (Miss Alice French), whose home is in Davenport, and Mr. Hamlin Garland, who was for many years an Iowan, and who makes that State the scene of a number of his stories.

—The lecture course which constitutes the seventh annual Literary School of the Chicago Kindergarten College will this year include ten lectures on Goethe, to be delivered during Easter week at the College (10 Van Buren Street). The lecturers will be: The Hon. William T. Harris, Mr. Denton J. Snider, Dr. R. G. Moulton, Dr. H. W. Thomas, Professor David Swing, Miss Caroline K. Sherman, and Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie. "Goethe as a Poet," "Marlowe's Faust," "Goethe's Pedagogic Ideas," "Goethe's Maxims," "Goethe's Sociology," "Goethe's Methods of Self-Culture," are among the subjects.

—Five hundred years after Chaucer's day appears the first complete edition of his works in prose and verse. To this Professor Skeat, the foremost authority on Early English, has devoted the labor of over twenty-five years. "The Oxford Chaucer" will be in six volumes, the first of which contains a life of the poet, "The Romaunt of the Rose" (with the original French text reprinted for comparison), and the "Minor Poems," with full introductions and notes. The text will be an entirely new one, founded upon the most reliable MS. and the earliest printed versions. The volumes will appear at intervals and will be sold separately. There is no doubt that this monumental work will become at once the standard Chaucer.

[For list of Books Received see page 506]

## Correspondence

## The Argument for Annexation

To the Editors of *The Outlook*:

In your issue for the week ending January 20 last you say: "We do not believe that it is for the interest of the United States to annex the Hawaiian Islands. We have partners enough in our partnership and problems enough on our hands." Will you give a subscriber an opportunity to discuss these conclusions? I omit any reference to the solution of the Hawaiian question which you proceed to suggest, although I am tempted to ask whether limited partnership, as you propose, is as good as a complete union.

There are four reasons why it is for the interest of the United States to annex the Hawaiian Islands, one or more of which, in my experience, has never failed to convince any American citizen.

First, from the tactical or military point of view. Your naval and military authorities are practically united in favor of the possession of the group. This is very powerful indorsement. It is impossible to imagine war between yourselves and any European power, but not so as to the Asiatic countries. As a peace-loving people, warfare is a distasteful subject for your consideration; yet, in case of complication, you should be in control of every possible advantage. The advantage of being two thousand miles nearer an Asiatic enemy than he is to you is manifest. The station here could be made impregnable for one-tenth the cost of a modern battle-ship.

Second, from the commercial point of view—a standpoint properly attractive to your active and busy citizens. It is impossible, in a communication like this, to recite the possibilities for your commerce to result directly from the possession of these islands. England, your competitor in manufacture, forces her goods into every corner of the globe. The "Key to the Pacific" would be of inestimable value as a stopping-place for instructions, as a base of supply from which to distribute goods; advantages which should thrill the enthusiasm of your manufacturing and agricultural interests, and which would result directly from proprietorship.

In the third place, there is a moral obligation on the part of your people which cannot be evaded. For seventy years your Government has repeatedly committed itself to the proposition that the destiny of this group was interwoven with its own. The two countries have developed along parallel lines, but have repeatedly touched each other as danger or the necessities of commerce rendered some manifestation of the mutual understanding necessary for the enlightenment of other powers. From the vast volume of correspondence between the two countries which has been made a part of your President's report to Congress, it is clear that for this long period of time the understanding has always been that we shall work together as independent entities so long as possible, and, when the right time comes, our destinies must merge.

The fourth and the last reason in favor of annexation is the necessity from the Hawaiian point of view. It is clear to the best people on the group that a time has come for a change in the methods and form of government, and that the best change possible would be a consummation of Hawaii's destiny. Your suggestion of a limited partnership by means of free trade and a protectorate might do as a temporary substitute, but it is not sufficient. The Hawaiian people to-day hover on the border-land between right and wrong, between growth and development, death and degradation. We can carry the burden and do our best to lead them into paths we would choose for them. We are not afraid. Your Government, by assuming only a trifle more responsibility than that outlined in your suggestion, would vastly facilitate the work. Can your Government shirk its manifest duty of the enlightenment of the world and evade the responsibility over Hawaii it assumed so long ago?

The gaze of the Bartholdi statue in your harbor is fixed toward the eastward. We are told that it symbolizes Liberty enlightening the world. Are we to understand that her

back is toward the westward seas? That Hawaii and the Pacific shall remain in the night of belated development, without a claim to your consideration?

CHARLES L. CARTER.

Honolulu.

## La Rábida

To the Editors of *The Outlook*:

In the number of your paper of February 17, your correspondent "C. H. S." inquires the correct spelling and meaning of the name La Rábida.

The authority on this subject is Father José Coll, one of the Franciscan brothers now living in the monastery, whose work, entitled "Colón y La Rábida," has passed through two editions. It is from the second edition, published at Madrid in 1892, that I obtain the following information:

Father Coll devotes the first chapter of his book to the "Etymology of the word Rábida," which he invariably writes with the accent on the first syllable. After disposing of some fanciful attempts to find a Hebrew and Latin authorship for the word, he pronounces definitely in favor of its Arabic origin, and cites a number of learned Arabic scholars whom he has consulted. While there is no diversity of opinion among these authorities as to the language from which the word is obtained, there is a little discrepancy concerning its meaning, but the weight of authority is decidedly in favor of "hermitage" as being the true signification. The full title of the house is "Convento de Nuestra Señora de la Rábida;" or, Convent of Our Lady of the Hermitage.

Our author is full of charming enthusiasm over his subject, and gives a number of curious and interesting legends; as, how an image for the convent was obtained from the Patriarch of Jerusalem; the Patriarch's request that the name of the image should be changed from Our Lady of Miracles to Our Lady of the Hermitage; how it was preserved from the profane hands of the Moors by sinking it in the sea, and the miracles that attended its restoration to the chapel. But the great events in the history of the convent are the residence of Columbus within its walls, and the consultations that took place there with the plain men of the neighboring towns of Palos and Huelva, who afterwards rendered such valuable service in the memorable voyage of discovery. Here the good father becomes truly eloquent, and makes an earnest plea that the names of these obscure friends of the great Admiral be carved in marble and bronze and rescued from unmerited oblivion.

JOHN ROCKWELL.

Chicago, Ill.

## The Gist of Whist

To the Editors of *The Outlook*:

Referring to the three very pertinent queries in your issue of the 17th inst., viz.: "What happens when a good player of the old school and a mathematical reasoner of the new are placed together as partners?" "Is there no middle ground between 'bumblepuppy' and the inexorable law of science?" "Is whist a game, or a profound study?" I will ask your permission to reply briefly.

Whist is an intellectual amusement, affording recreation as well as the opportunity for mental development. The elements of chance and calculation are combined in such infinite variety that it is easily the most interesting and instructive of indoor diversions.

There are two separate and distinct forms of the game, as your queries imply. One is known as the modern scientific method, the other as "bumblepuppy." The scientific method consists in the combination of the hands of the two partners so that each, while playing from his own hand of thirteen cards, will in fact have command, in turn, of the twenty-six cards of both hands. This is accomplished by certain conventional leads and rules, based upon scientific principles, by the correct use of which each player reads his partner's hand, and thus it is that "whist is a language, and each card played an intelligible sentence." The good player of this method is known as the "expert."

"Bumblepuppy" is a manner of playing whist, either in ignorance of all known rules,

or in defiance of them, or both. The player of this form has no ideas beyond "second hand low," "third hand high," etc., and so plays his own hand for all it is worth, with no appreciation or comprehension whatever of the value of the scientific combinations, or the theory of mutual assistance and development. He is known as the moderate player.

It must follow, then, that there is no middle ground between the two forms of the game, as there is none between the medical quack and the skilled physician. There are varying grades of efficiency in each class, but no point where the two may meet. When the whist quack begins the earnest study of the genuine game, there will be an entire revolution in his method of play, and he will very speedily decide to "hold to the one and despise the other." When the expert and the moderate player are placed together as partners, the former will simply modify his play to suit the latter, and nothing more serious will happen than the loss of a few tricks in a rubber. One of the chief characteristics of the expert is his ability to promptly and skillfully deal with an unsystematic partner.

Whist is a progressive game, and its present form of efficiency has been evolved from the study and experience of practiced players for over a hundred years. Its rules and principles are easily explained and as easily comprehended. The constant surprise is that, of the many who play at the game, so few have learned to play it well. This lamentable fact reminds one of the following conversation overheard in a ballroom: She (after the second waltz with an inferior partner)—"You seem very fond of dancing." He—"Yes, indeed; I would rather waltz than eat." She—"Then I should think you would learn."

If one would play whist in modern times, with modern players, he ought, in justice to his partner, to say nothing of his own increased enjoyment and satisfaction, to learn the modern game. There is no longer any room for "bumblepuppy." If the game is worth playing, it is worth playing well and according to rule.

CHARLES E. COFFIN,

Author of "The Gist of Whist."

## Nervous Prostration

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